

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

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ALL OVER THE WORLD IN A WEEK.

The fatalities of the late blizzard on the prairie districts of Iowa being gradually made public. Byron Cleveland, of Manchester, that State, has received information that his two sons, fifteen and seventeen years of age, were frozen to death during the storm, together with ninety dead of cattle. The boys were driving the cattle to water, about a mile from the house, when the blizzard struck them, and their dead bodies have just been found. The cattle were frozen stiff. John Olney was found in a snow drift near Marathon, frozen dead. Miss Mary Henning, and a boy named Julius, twelve years of age, started in a sleigh to attend a party in company with two young men. When the storm struck them they lost their way, and the young men deserted the lady and the boy, and reached a farm house in safety. The deserted pair remained out in the storm all night, and in the morning they were found partially covered with snow. The young lady will lose both legs, and the boy's hand and feet were badly frozen. He was saved from death by the brave girl, who wrapped him in the only blanket left.

The craven cowards who deserted should be made cow feed instant.

The Pension office at Washington is investigating a case in Arkansas, the foundation of which is based on peculiar grounds. The applicant is John Marks, late a private in Co. C, 3rd U. S. Cavalry. In his affidavit Marks sets forth that while stationed at Little Rock, in 1860, and while camped on an abandoned cemetery, near Peabody school house, he was bitten by a tarantula. The insect crept into his bosom as he lay asleep in his tent, and he was awakened by a sharp, stinging pain in his left breast. He crushed the tarantula with his hand. A number of persons were friends of the accident. From that time Marks has suffered terribly. The flesh around the wound, to the extent of a man's hand, rotted away, and as he avers, his whole system was affected until he became a physical wreck. His testimony is corroborated by a reputable physician, who attended him for years. The case will be finally adjudicated in a few weeks. Marks is now living at Center Ridge, Ark., and is reported sick and wholly debilitated.

We knew a whole lot of fellows, who were over come by a too free use of "tarantula juice," and they get no pension.

Father Matthew Ryan, the priest, who was imprisoned at Limerick, Ireland, for a month for inciting the people to illegal acts in connection with the plan of campaign, was released Wednesday week. Ten thousand people were collected around the prison, and when he emerged he was received with prolonged cheers. The Mayor of the town, the sheriff, the Municipal Council, and members of the clergy, crowded around him and congratulated him upon his release. A carriage was in waiting and the priest was driven to a hotel. The police and a force of military were on duty to prevent disorder. The crowd escorted Father Ryan fourteen miles to his parish at Herbertstown. The police followed the crowd the whole distance, but were delayed when half way to Herbertstown by a car, which had been driven across the road. Father Ryan was thus enabled on his arrival home, to address the people without interference. He advised the people to adopt the plan of campaign, which he said was moral and just, notwithstanding everything that Lords, both spiritual and temporal, said to the contrary.

The Democratic Committee of Anderson county has agreed upon and announced a novel plan for nominating a candidate for Sheriff. The order provides that as many men as there are candidates, each precinct to have a separate force, shall be appointed by the County Committee to go around and take the vote. Each candidate may suggest the name of a friend in each precinct, but the committee may reject any objectionable person. The men so elected are to carry a ballot box and a book, in which to record the names of all persons voting. It is also required that after the voter has written the name of his choice on the ballot, the clerk shall write the voter's name on the back of the ballot. This last provision is for the purpose of enabling the committee to throw out any illegal votes. One week is allowed for taking the vote, and the boxes are to be opened and the votes counted by the County Committee on the third Monday of March.

Wonder what kin the Powell county Pigeons are to the Wolfe county Hogs? Will THE HERALD and Monitor please explain?—Frenchburg Courier.

I don't know; the Hogs may have ascended from the Pigeons, or the Pigeons descended from the Hogs. If we could see 'em root we might tell you. But there is an old complaint which runs thus: "It is as hard to tell where a pig comes to be a pig and become a hog, as it is to tell where moderate drinking does and drunkenness begins."

On Thursday week, near Lima, Ohio, Frank Smith, his wife and four children, were burned to death in their residence.

A Republican Club of Nashville, Tenn., has invited Governor Foraker, of Ohio, to address them at that place February 2nd.

G. W. Howard, of Hopkinsville, Ky., brutally beat his bride and attempted to take her life for refusing to give him money to spend in drinking.

The Three Forks Enterprise warns Senator Pierrat that he must not vote against the charter of the Charleston, Kentucky and Western railroad, or fail to vote for it.

Rev. Wesley Meeks, a Baptist minister, was taken from his home at St. Onet, Indiana, by Knights of the Switch and hogged for failure to provide for his family.

Meningitis is epidemic at Asheville, North Carolina. A dozen deaths per day are reported, and every effort to arrest the dread disease proves futile. People are leaving town by the score.

Charles Meyer, a member of the Sixth Infantry band, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, died at his residence, Independence, Mo., where he has waited for the murder and robbery of James Wolf, three weeks ago.

Wm. P. Lewis, a rich farmer, living near Hopkinsville, was found dead in his buggy on the public road between his home and Cadiz last week. He was old and had frozen to death while trying to reach home after night.

Mrs. Elizabeth Price, aged seventy-nine years, died at her residence, near Nicholasville, Ky., Thursday week, surrounded by her many grandchildren and friends. She was of the pioneer Singleton family, well known and largely connected in the State.

White Cotton, while watching coal, near the freight depot, at Danville, Ky., Wednesday week, was assassinated, some one shooting him with a shot gun. He had had trouble with thieves, whom he detected stealing coal, and with other persons in regard to other matters.

J. A. McKee & Son, of Cynthiana, have a young peach orchard of 500 acres at King's Mountain, Ky., which they expect to bear this year. Trains on the Cincinnati Southern will be loaded with the fruit on the 10th and it will be landed in Cincinnati the same day it is gathered.

Yeditor is the proud possessor of a very bad cold and fifty-six remedies, all of which he received with the advance statement that they would "knock it silly in ten minutes." He still has the cold, and any person of legal age and good moral character can have the bottles.—Clarke News.

Here's another. Sank your stomach in a B-hour-on stomach. We were about to say hay ram, but the other will prove equally efficacious and more popular.

In the Kentucky Legislature Representative Hogg, of Owensboro, offered a resolution to require the Superintendent of the Feeble Minded Institute to cause what was the cost per capita to the State for the care of inmates of his institution annually. This was introduced with a probable design to obtain the ground-work of a bill to abolish the institute, and was made in opposition to Mr. Settle's bill to throw the care of pauper idiots upon the counties. Mr. Hogg will argue that the cost of each idiot confined in the institution is much greater than of those who reside in the counties, and that most of those in the Feeble-minded institute come from a restricted circle of country not included in the mountain counties....A bill has been presented by Representative Wood which provides that any person who shall willfully fail under oath, administered by the Assessor, to list any and all cash, cash notes and choses in action owned by him at the time of listing, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and if convicted shall be confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than two years....A bill was introduced by Mr. Johnston to facilitate the assessment of horses for taxation. The intention is to classify the running and trotting thoroughbreds so as to show their true value....The House has passed a bill providing that the number of guards employed in conveying prisoners to the penitentiary shall not exceed one for two prisoners....Mr. P. Johnston offered a bill fixing the salary of the Secretary of State at \$3,000 per annum....Senator Pierrat offered a bill to authorize the Secretary of State to furnish reports of the Court of Appeals and other books to certain officers of the Wolfe county.

The bill restricting the number of the guards to be employed by a Sheriff is aimed at the mountain people, and will prove to be a curse to our law and order if it become law. It is to be hoped the Senate will show too much sense to pass it.

A great deal of solatitude is felt for the people of Brown's Valley, a village of 1500 souls in Travers county, Minnesota, on the Dakota border. It is in the region where casualties were greatest in the blizzard reported in last week's issue, and at St. Paul war reports have been received directly from them for several days. Brown's Valley is on a branch of the Manitoba road, running southwest from Morris forty-six miles. No trains have run to Brown's Valley since Christmas, and telegraphic communication is interrupted. Besides, the country roads are banked full of snow to the depth of four feet on a level, and are impassable everywhere. On Sunday, Jan. 15, a man walked across the country on snow shoes from Brown's Valley to Beardsley, eight miles away, and reported that there was neither a pound of coal nor a stick of firewood in the village, and that the suffering of the people could not be estimated. He said that after burning all their own fuel they made a raid upon the Manitoba round-house and confiscated all coal stored there. When this supply was exhausted, the railroad buildings were torn down and chopped into firewood. After telling his story the man begged a sack of coal, threw it across his shoulder and tramped back to his family. Many ear loads of fuel consigned to Brown's Valley are blocked at Morris, and a large force of men is engaged in opening the line up, but trains cannot be run until the next five days....At St. Paul, Jan. 18, the weather report showed the following conditions at the points named: St. Paul, thermometer 18 degrees below, cloudy; St. Vincent, Minn., 32 below, clear; Huron, Dak., 20 below, fair; Yankton, Dak., 16 below, fair; Bismark, 20 below, clear; Helena, 12 below, snow; Qu Appelle, N. W. T., 34 below, clear; Gary, 33 below, clear.

A party numbering twenty, headed by Frank Phillips, Deputy Sheriff of Pike county, are after the leaders of the Hatfield gang who attacked the McCoy's. They have them located, not should they fail to find them in their rendezvous with the McCoy's at Wolf's Virginia but what they get them. Excitement is still great throughout that entire section, and everybody is aroused. Stone Coal, W. Va., is in a terrible state, and has been ever since the renewal of the Hatfield-McCoy feud on the 1st last, since which time three of the latter have been killed, killed the Hatfield gang has lost four by death, had two badly wounded and six captured and lodged in the Pike county jail, charged with the murder of the McCoy boys. Since their arrest peace has reigned supremely between the factions, notwithstanding the Kentuckians have organized and are scouring the country in search of the Hatfields, whom they propose to annihilate. The jail at Pikeville is strongly guarded day and night by eight armed men, who stand guard for the double purpose of preventing the escape of the prisoners and to give the alarm should a posse from West Virginia swoop down upon them.

Ben Baker, Jr., a farmer living about ten miles from Harboursville, in the Etting Creek neighborhood, and near the Bell county line, was shot and instantly killed by Berry Henley on Friday last. For some months Henley has been living in Baker's house. Baker went to him the day before, and told him he must give possession next day, threatening him in case he did not. Henley begged Baker, but he said he would make good his pledge. He slithered his Winchester next morning, and went to Baker's barn. Baker went to the barn to feed, where Henley, who was concealed within, fired upon his unsuspecting victim. Henley is still at large. This is the third of the Baker family killed in less than a year, his brother and father having been killed last winter by a neighbor named Ferguson in a quarrel about land.

In the McCracken (Ky.) circuit court, Thursday, Jan. 19th, Bessie Ruid, colored, was convicted of killing her husband, Charles Ruid, and sentenced for two years. She shot Ruid on the previous Friday night, and he died Sunday morning. She escaped after the shooting, and was captured fifteen miles in the country Saturday. Incitement was brought Tuesday, and six days after the crime she was convicted.

Jim Taylor, a member of the Baptist church at Keene, Ky., shot Lewis Wolford, another member, who reported that Taylor was drinking too much single-foot. Taylor laid for Wolford and shot him in the dark Thursday night of last week. Taylor's revolver only had one load in it, and that did not penetrate dangerously. Taylor was arrested.

The whipping post, if it is to be erected for self-defense, should also be put up for husband-battering. There are women who whip small, delicate bodies, and even large masses. Everybody remembers the suit brought by John L. Sullivan against Mrs. S., alleging cruel and inhuman treatment. Our law-makers should look into this.—Courier-Journal.

It is announced that Frankie and the President will soon visit Atlantic City, N. J.

In a prize fight at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., Friday, Billy Dempsey, one of the combatants, fell dead.

Wm. Price died at Girard, Ohio, last week of starvation, and the corner found \$1,000 hid away in his hat.

Two tramps were struck by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad, near Greensboro, Pa., and were literally ground to pieces.

Saturday night, at Lexington, Ky., Henry Metcalf was shot and instantly killed by Tom O'Brien, treasurer at Lexington's variety theatre.

Jas. F. Nowlin, the boy murderer, was hanged at the Cambridge, Mass., jail on Friday morning for the murder of George A. Codman in 1887.

Charles Parkhurst has been arrested at Sullivan, Indiana, charged with the murder of Depot Agent Powers at Marshall, Illinois, some time ago.

The Republican League of Ohio are making preparations for a grand banquet to be given in Columbus on Lincoln's birthday, February 12th.

Near Peak's Mill, in Franklin county, Ky., Thursday of last week, Roland Hill and Bob Masley were instantly killed by the explosion of a boiler.

Near Little Rock, Ark., two farmers named Baker and Blitt, became involved in a quarrel over the division of some land, and stabbed each other with bowie knives. Baker died.

Thieves entered St. Fidelio's Roman Catholic Church at College Point, L. I., broke open the tabernacle and stole two silver chalices and some silver candlesticks and other articles, valued all at \$300.

The Holyoke (Mass.) envelope mill, the largest in the United States, was burned Friday; loss \$300,000.

This will of course increase the price of envelopes, but THE HERALD continues to print envelopes for its readers.

Count Bylandt-Rheydt, minister of war of the Austrian empire, is seriously afflicted with hernia and confined to his bed.

Sam Jones, revivalist, spoke "to men only" at Kansas City, Mo., Sunday. The attendance was six thousand, and the collection for Jones' personal benevolent fund amounted to \$2,500.

The Courier-Journal thinks the crowd mistook the dirt in his speech for real estate, and thus accounts for its liberality.

W. E. Jeter, of Conyers, Ga., has received reliable information that a large estate in England, to which he is one of the principal heirs, is about to be distributed. The estate has been in litigation since 1872, and has cost the claimants a considerable sum in establishing the justice of their claim. However, they have succeeded in establishing their relationship, and it is no longer a question of trouble. The courts have decided that the claim must be paid. The estate is enormously large, and originally belonged to Barlow Jennings, of Birmingham, England. It is at present worth \$43,000,000, and Jeter's share amounts to \$11,000,000.

We have tried to trace our relationship with Mr. J., but unfortunately, we are unable to authentically assert that any of our grandpa's ever gave him a "chain of tobacco."

Philadelphia special to the Cincinnati Enquirer states that Edward Maut, the Nestor of Delaware pilots, died last week, leaving an estate valued at \$25,000. The legal representatives of the dead man have found among his papers a letter addressed to them, which throws a curious and romantic light upon his life and habits. He informed his family he had accumulated a large box of gold coins, and that this glittering treasure would be found buried beneath his house at Lewes, Delaware. The communication explained that this money had been collected from time to time for forty years or more, and consisted of every foreign gold coin he had received for his services as pilot. Explicit directions were given as to where the strong box with its golden fortune could be found. The old pilot had never counted the coins, but had tossed them in from time to time. Upon searching and dredging the house, the box, and upon breaking it open found it heaped up with gold pieces of almost every nation. Some of them were old coins of much greater value as curiosities than for their intrinsic worth. The smallest coin was a California twenty-five cent piece, and the largest a gold piece of nearly about \$20. Their total value will amount to about \$6,000. No one dreamed that the old pilot had so great a hoard of wealth about the premises, and the curious collection is to his heirs a totally unexpected addition to their fortune.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, - KENTUCKY.

MY VISION.

Up thro' the mists of childhood's tender memories
Flots a dear vision which I often see
Morn, noon and night, with gentle benediction,
On sea or shore, it kindly visits me.

At morn, between the sleeping and the waking,
It comes, and hallows all the day for me,
Arms me with high resolves, my strength re-
newing.

My father's face, then fondly do I see,
At noon, in all his rugged, manly vigor,
Wearing the marks of anxious toil for me,
Bearing the "heat and burden" uncomplaining,
That loving face again I seem to see.

And in the twilight, when the day is fading,
The children's hour then brings him sweetly near,
As at our bedside, told and care forgotten,
I seem again to hear his words of cheer.

His tender counsel, wise, and true and loving,
His joy to ours, his grief at our pain;
Yes, in the twilight, at the children's hour,
Nestle father's soft tone, I'm a child again.

And when the twilight deepens, ere the dark-
ness folds me and mine "neath covering wings of night,"
I see him bend before the old home altar,
And all my soul is quickened with the sight.

As his bowed head, his locks of snowy whiteness,
His folded palms, and reverent, solemn air,
As from the Book he loves he reads the mes-
sage,

Or leads us near to Heaven's gate in prayer!
And though the flowers have grown between our faces
For long, long years, all flowers can never be
As fragrant as the memory of my father,
Whose sainted face in vision oft I see!

—Edith Andieff, in *Good Housekeeping*.

A Brother's Keeper.

A WOMAN'S WORK OF LOVE AND DUTY.

BY MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD.

AUTHOR OF "CRADLE OF DOOM," "STEPHEN GUTHRIE," "THE LOST MAN'S CAUSE," AND OTHER STORIES.

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CHAPTER I.—CONTINUED.

"Now, Miss Phoebe, let us have that verb conjugated before we blunt our minds with eating."

Phoebe therefore plunged into German conjugation and afterwards prodded her exercise from her pocket; he examined it frowning.

"What's this! This is too ambitious. A good student keeps his eye on the structure of the language; he doesn't run after sentiment."

"It's the last part of Schiller's 'Divine,' and is familiar enough to every body but me," said Phoebe. "Did enjoy it. The sense of much of it came to me without the dictionary."

"Yes, I don't doubt it," commented the master, dissenting strongly. "Let me hear you pronounce now."

"It bears one thing," pleaded Phoebe, "even the foolhardiness which took him under the water a second time after he had brought up the cup in safety once."

The master listened to her reading, giving vent to guttural corrections, while she took her momentary stand in his book alcove. The laugh there was not so deeply imbedded in his face as were the other evidences, and such late light as still struggled across the clearing illuminated her and her German text.

Mrs. Barker drew back her own chair from the table and announced with housewifely formality that supper had been prepared, having suspended her lip-chirping to hear Phoebe's exercise, now briskly laid aside his slate; and the master was willing to postpone further drill until he had filled the plates on the table.

"Come, Miss Phoebe," said he, "Some day, with constant practice and the chance of conversing with intelligent Germans, you may get a fair grip of the language."

"What the matter, child?" exclaimed Mrs. Barker. "Why do you look so sad?"

"Oh, nothing, nothing," replied Phoebe, coming swiftly away from the window.

"What's the matter, child?"

"May be I fancied one of the diver's monsters had come up out of the whirlpool and was grinning at me. I wish I could plunge into some place and be hid and quiet forever."

She put her hands over her face, but not in time to stop a stray sob.

Mrs. Barker put her arm around Phoebe and patted the girl's head against her shoulder. The master, with his face almost the thumbs pointing upwards, one at each side of the pile of plates, glared sternly at his pupil.

"You've been worried out," he pronounced. "The children of that world die need killing. I've said so repeatedly. They're noisy, they're effusive, they're set."

"Oh, no," said Phoebe.

"Yes, they do. None of them ought to be skinned slowly and hung up in the sun to dry. Adam and Eve, for instance."

"Adam and Eve you ain't children,"

piped Ervitt, "and they don't go to school any more."

"They laid to," maintained the master. "I can't control myself very well," pleaded Phoebe, drying her face. "But nobody is to blame."

"She has to carry too old a head," said Mrs. Barker, putting her guest in the gilt-backed chair and spreading her napkin. "She ought to be thinking of young men and a good time, and here she is worrying to have money, and studying Dutch between lessons. Next time you come, Mr. Barker won't hold a school examination for you."

"Do let him! How little I shall ever know," Mr. Barker does not train me. And I have been seeing young people."

She began to tell about Psyche Fawcett, and talked rapidly while the master listened.

After supper the master and his son went into the twilight, chopped wood and kindling, fed the pig, and carried fodder and milked the cow. In the midst of these household cares, while the master's hands were reverberated among solemn trees with Old Hundred, Phoebe's voice and presence came into his hymn. She was standing wrapped in her scarlet shawl ready to go home.

"Good-night, Mr. Barker. I must hurry this time," she said.

"But you are not going home now. You are going to spend the evening, and may be stay all night."

"I must go," said Phoebe.

"Wait till I've milked the strappings, then," commanded the master. "You can't go home."

But repeating good-night, Phoebe was already on the path through the woods when Mrs. Barker ran out of the cabin after her. However, the master had scarcely started his frothing pails into the house when Mrs. Barker came back, drawing her shawl to her side, and her eyes were shining.

"She wouldn't let me go a piece with her," said the master's wife. "I don't know what possesses that child to-night."

"She's just out of the clouds. That's why I turned back. I saw she wanted me to."

"May be it was her brother, or one of the neighbors' boys."

"It was a stranger. I took a good look at him, and enough worse looking he is than her poor simple brother. I don't like it. And her getting so excited before supper as if she saw something out of the window—"

"And all," said Phoebe, "and the master, rubbing his grizzled head."

CHAPTER II.

The man took several steps beside Phoebe before either of them spoke. She drew her shawl close around her and shrank off from him, his direct gaze had looked into her eyes, but glanced aside, puckering her face in disgust.

"He was a grotesque creature, with the worst part of his clothing shabby and unmatched; but the most skillful of failures could scarcely have molded him in garments suitable to his kind. He was tall and withered, though neither by disease nor age. The corner of his mouth twisted downward as if in a continued grief, and perverse smile. His head wore a crown of contumacious which could be moved and distorted. Whenever he became excited, his features quivered, and he spoke faster and faster like evil lightning over his face."

"Well," said Phoebe, in a high, agitated tone.

"All right," said her companion. "You saw no beckon to you through the window?"

"You were a pretty time getting out. If you hadn't come pretty soon I'd batted in and asked for you."

"I know you would. What do you want now?"

"For what I want now," mimicked the two men, "I want to see you. I want to see you for two hours. Where's Thorney?"

"He's near me, of course," replied the stranger girl. "Why don't you let us alone?"

"You'll tell him to let you alone for?"

"Your rights," said Phoebe, fiercely. "Oh, you had better listen; you want to drag us away forever. You know how I was sorry for you and tried to help you. But you can't imagine me any more. And I'll defend Thorney against you."

"Oh, you will?"

Phoebe began to sob aloud, swelling cheeks, and quivering hands against her throat to press back the tears. She looked up at the man, and he looked down at her.

"You look like defending any thing," laughed the man. "Don't do that now. You never made any thing believing at me. Didn't you know I'd drop around some day?"

"Oh, yes, I knew it—you always do—there's no help—and no escape."

"Well, then, shut up your defunct racket. I ain't going to hurt you."

"No, I'm just being struck with your fast now—but never just being rubbed and slapped."

The man broke off at that and chuckled, as he kept pace with her.

"How much money have you?" he inquired.

"You'd got Thorney and me just the same if I give to you. I've bought you for the last time."

"You'll give me what money you have. I'm clear down. If you don't I'll make a stake the way you despise, and I'll take Thorney."

Phoebe faced about, and they stood still, with the path between them.

"There's a hundred other things I can do," said the man, "but I don't want to own me around here."

"Not a drop of my blood owns a drop of yours," said Phoebe. "I have lived a blameless life. You do your worst. I won't give you any earnings, and you will leave my brother Thorney alone, too."

"She's more than that," said the man, "she's a woman who has lived the ducky woods. He was at no pains to overtake her but let the space widen between them, thrusting his hands into his pockets and breathing a cross-anthemed whistle on his chin."

Phoebe, feeling from in her last mood, Thorney, perhaps, had his hands or he had been too dull to see how she hastened to bar his telling what it was. Thurning one that under her cloak support it, and sliding the other behind him, whence it also was able-bodied man like Gurley was at hand to defend her.

"Mr. Gurley has called to see you," said Mrs. Holmes.

Phoebe had stopped at the sight of Thorney going to sleep. It hurt her to remember how lately she had looked into his eyes, feeling almost as safe and happy as if it went through with the world.

She turned and met Mr. Gurley with a slightly heaped up face, and his eyes and credulous unguage, and while she spoke she wondered how soon her pursuer would enter that she should like to face you."

Mrs. Holmes silently thought her too smart in cheeks, too dazzling in her eyes—altogether too powerful and pretty.

"I should like to go to see you," said Gurley. "Miss Fawcett has changed her programme. Instead of having us later in the week she wants us this evening, and as the little party's so informal I hope you'll be willing to substitute my escort for the other arrangement which was made for you."

"I should like to go to see you," said Phoebe, choosing for herself like a princess. She thought she heard a new step in the kitchen.

"I'm just about to face you," said Gurley. "I came early to make up for the lack of notice by giving you plenty of time to get ready."

"I'm always ready for any thing. I might wash my hands and beg Mrs. Holmes for a bit of geranium. I have just now explained Phoebe. And that makes it so easy to be ready."

Gurley laughed out with approval, but Mrs. Holmes secretly shuddered at such flattery of her own daughter's sympathies. She had kindly planned dinner for this party in some of her own Phoebe, and felt indulgent at being robbed of such feminine pleasure and the self-approbation which it gave her.

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dered to the familiar people, he complained that Thorne was around again.

"Never mind!" exclaimed Phoebe. "Thorney muttered that he did care though."

"Come after school," repeated his sister. "I have to go home now. Thorney said, 'You can tell me all about it then. But go home now, won't you? And don't stop to speak anywhere in the woods; don't linger around where you possibly can get hold of you—waylay you.'"

"As if she were admonishing old Hiding-bird!" thought Phoebe. "What provoker would want this beautiful object?"

Thorney, however, absorbed all the solicitude his sister could pour over him, and declared that he was as happy as a king.

"But Mr. Ardie," said Phoebe, turning to Gurley.

"He's mild converts to our other dependent chick," thought Phoebe.

"Miss Fawcett said he was to bring me and take me back."

"I thought he was a slip between the cap and Mr. Ardie's lip."

"I don't believe you like him," she observed. "I have noticed you taking him up short."

"Taking him up short only! Consider how virtuous that is of me when I suffer to refuse of the class."

"And he's so inoffensive," laughed Phoebe. "He never injured you any way, did he?"

"No," replied Gurley. "I wish he would."

CHAPTER IV.

McArdle, in dress-coat and pumps, was waiting for Phoebe at the door. He greeted her on entering Miss Fawcett's parlour as if he were a young girl, and he had resting on a chair-back, the other hanging gracefully by his side, and his eyes were shining with pleasure from him. No other member of the class was in evening attire.

Gurley with satisfaction that Phoebe was lastly admitted. She moved daintily into this little social sea, feeling that, like a iceberg, she carried several of her bulk of cold misery below the surface for her were the tinsel vanity and erratic carriage of young girlhood.

"My dear child," said McArdle, "I wish I had black eyes and a ray colored suit, peach-colored trousers, and a red and white striped shirt. I wish I had a personal emblem."

"Why should I cast my eye on Mr. McArdle?" said Phoebe.

"You know he sets my teeth on edge."

"You're right," said Gurley, with gravity. "I don't like him. But our old engagement is still on. There are some subjects on which our harmony is utter."

"Right there our harmony would break in," said Phoebe. "I don't like you to-day that he had the slightest acquaintance with this young girl—when I had seen her, I don't think I could have liked her. I had earned by hard days' work. He didn't want to identify himself with her or bring up the subject of my only wanted to make use of her good looks."

"Jack, why do you set me to despising people in my own house. It is so unbecoming. I don't want you to have to have my temper excited, but thank you how to break that stiffness. Oh, do all the girls and women in the world stand up like that and freeze each other's marrow for politeness' sake when they meet at an easy social?"

"I'm afraid they do," responded Gurley.

"They never need to do it," mourned Phoebe.

"I'm trying to be polished," said Gurley. "When we don't dance we go and drop an occasional word to each other."

"If they only would. But you told me half the men are divinity students and not dancing men at all."

"I don't think you're right," said McArdle. "I don't think you're right. We are in some awe of our present company. We believe she comes straight from courts, and occupies herself comparing us common school boys with the aristocracy."

"What shall I do? I would actually get upon a table and cut a caper if that would make me comfortable."

"Try it."

"Is this the way you help me?" exclaimed Phoebe, flashing her eyes as if through them she discharged her surplus electricity. "I would just love to bite you like I used to when we first fought each other."

"Yes, I carry the carving of your lovely fingers under my right eye," said McArdle, with enjoyment. "But I was going to say that when we Greenbushers want to relax and have a little fun, we thoroughly take to ourselves and tableaux."

"Oh, how easy," said Phoebe. "Why didn't you say so before?"

"I was afraid you'd go to college and go home blessing our entertainer."

DEADLY DRINKING WATER!

A Universal Epidemic Caused. How It May Be Avoided.

Thyphoid fever rages everywhere! Wherever cities are depressed upon rivers or streams for their drinking water, the fever rages violently. Throughout the entire Southwest and Northwest the wells are low, the water is of very poor quality, and here also the fever rages.

The authorities of Albany, New York, Chemung, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Philadelphia and other large cities are warning the public not to drink the water without first boiling it to kill the malarial and typhoid germs.

During a winter of malaria and typhoid will help our people to encounter a summer of cholera.

Cholera and typhoid and malarial fevers can all be prevented by simple rules of life, and these rules should be studied by every one. These diseases are symptoms of a low state of the system, produced by the vitiated blood.

The blood is made impure because of the impurities in the drinking water, these impurities being deadly poisons which paralyze the nerve action of the kidneys and liver. When these blood poisons are very numerous, they cause a general paralysis of the body—the uric acid accumulates in the blood, and fever can not be prevented until this excess of uric acid has been removed.

The greatest necessity of everyday life is pure water. Two-thirds of one's body is made up of water. If the water is impure, then how can we hope to escape diseased conditions?

It is impossible. The stomach, liver and kidneys are not made for impure water, and the impurities in the blood, which paralyze the nerve action of the kidneys and liver, when these blood poisons are very numerous, they cause a general paralysis of the body—the uric acid accumulates in the blood, and fever can not be prevented until this excess of uric acid has been removed.

Some mistaken people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove the impurities. The most deadly character may pass through the filter and become clear, yet the poison, disguised, is there.

They who are ignorant know that they must become renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurities, they are not made for impure water.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul like the filter, the blood is impure. It is pouring through them becomes bad, for it is a waste material that the kidneys are the organs which purify the blood. These organs are filled with thousands of hair-like tubes, which drain the impurities from the blood, as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with a foul odor. In like manner, if the tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time without being detected. As if you were in a house, it is impossible to filter out the dirt out of the blood when the least drainage exists in these organs, and if the kidneys are diseased, the blood is impure, and the impurities are carried to the kidneys, producing a general paralysis of the body.

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HAZEL GREEN HERALD,

SPENCER COOPER, Publisher.

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

THE WIND.

The ways of the wind are eerie,
And I love them all;
The blithe, the mild and the dreary,
Spring, winter and fall;
When it teels to the waiting crocus
He break to show it;
And hangs on the wayward locust
Bloom-bunches of snow;
When it comes like a balmy blessing
From the musky wood,
The half-grown roses caressing
Till their cheeks show blood;
When it roars in the autumn season,
And whistles with rain,
Or creeps like a mind without reason,
Or sails in pain;

When the woodways, once so spicy
With bird and bloom,
Are frosty, and the air is icy,
As the icy tomb;

When the wild owl, crouched and frowny
In the rotten tree,
Wails dejected, cold and drowny,
His shuddering melody;

Then I love to sit, in December,
Where the heart beats aghast,
And dreaming, forget and remember
A host of things;

And the wind—I hear how it strangles
And sobbs and sighs
On the roof's sharp, shivering angles
That front the sky;

How it groans and rumps and tumbles
In attic overhead,
The great-throated chimney rumbles,
Then all at once falls dead;

Then I love the footstep's slipping
Of a child on the stair,
Or a giant old gentleman tripping
With his heavy cane;

And my soul grows anxious, hearted
For their one dear
The long lost loved departed
In the wind's way;

And I seem to see their faces
Not our strange—
In their old-fashioned places
Round the wide hearth ranged;

And the wind that waits and poises
Where the shadows are,
Makes their visionary voices
Seem calling me far away.

And I wake in tears to listen
Again to the sobbing wind,
Far out on the lands that gladden,
Like the voice of one who wanders,
—William L. Gaird, in Louisville Courier-Journal.

THE DIME CRAZE.

Saving All the Ten-Cent Pieces
Got in Change.

Interesting Experiences of Those Who
Have Tried It—One Young Man
Who Got a Wife by the
Novel Scheme.

Two young gentlemen stepped into a cigar store yesterday, and one of them bought and paid for two cigars. The cigars cost ten cents each, and the man who sold them looked at the man in charge for the silver dollar that had been tendered him, eighty cents in ten-cent pieces. Thereupon one of the young men laughed vociferously, and the other, who had bought the cigars, pocketed the eight dimes, with an expression approaching chagrin, and said: "Just my luck, by George. However," said he, after lighting his cigar, "if there's any more spending to be done, old fellow, you've got it to do, for I'm broke."

When the young man left the store the cigar man turned to a *Republican* reporter who had witnessed the transaction and said:

"Do you know what that means?"

"No."

"It means that the young fellow who bought the cigars is at the same time eighty cents ahead and eighty cents behind. He is ahead in money to the extent of the best I ever heard of. Hundreds of young fellows have caught it, and limit their wants accordingly. My business suffers from the practice to some extent, but not a great deal. In fact, I am getting a dime-saver myself, and I am getting customers by explaining the plan to them and getting them to adopt it. They come in to see me about it nearly every day, and tell me how well they are doing."

"Supposing you give me the plan more in detail?"

"Well, you make up your mind to keep every dime that comes into your possession. You are never to part with a ten-cent piece under any circumstances. Whenever you receive a dime in change put it away, and when you get home place it in a box or receptacle for safe-keeping. The more dimes you get in change the greater your savings will be. You are to

make any sacrifice rather than to part with one dime. If you have nothing but dimes in your pocket when you want a cigar, go without the cigar. If you want lunch and have nothing but dimes, go without lunch. If you have only a dime in your pocket and want to ride home on a horse-car, brace up and walk. Save your dimes."

"Well, what will be the result of it?"

"It will surprise you. If you are a free spender your savings will assume large proportions. You will be surprised when you adopt the plan to see the number of dimes in circulation."

"Now, when you come to think of it, a dime is no small sum. If you save all the dimes you get in change you save nearly one-half of your small expenditures. If you are not free with your money your savings will of course not amount to a great deal; still, they will come to an interesting sum in time. The plan seems to be, as I said, devised for the purpose of making people who spend money freely save a part of their pocket-money. It is a good thing, too, in the way of teaching a man frugality and thrift. I believe that any one who learns to save in small things will not be long in learning to save in large things. Try the thing awhile and see what comes of it."

Inquiries among personal friends served to show the reporter that the dime-saving plan had become to many of them a fascinating habit.

"I took up the scheme last spring," said a young married man. "At the solicitation of my wife. We had been figuring up my expenses—that is, my personal expenses—and she declared me frightfully extravagant. I insisted that the expenses could not well be curtailed. She advised the practice of a little self-denial in the matter of cigars, 'shines' and all other little luxuries that eat up a dollar so quickly. It would be well for me to forego these little luxuries, as they had so grown upon me; and she, while assenting she did not want me to revolutionize things, maintained that a little denial of these pleasures, a moderation of them, in fact, would improve me financially and physically."

"I was at first skeptical, but I heard of the dime scheme, and I became an advocate and devotee of it at once. Well, you wouldn't believe how I profited by it. It became a matter of the greatest interest to me. In the first place, to secure change that had no dimes in it. In the second place, it became a matter of refusing to deny myself certain things. Otherwise would buy without any thought of saving. Every thing I denied myself became really a source of pleasure to me, and I would not only enjoy the saving of the money that would otherwise have been spent, but I enjoyed telling my wife about it. Furthermore, I felt the keenest interest in the pile of dimes that was constantly growing. I felt free to spend in some things, because I knew that I would get my return in dimes. The desire to add to my pile, however, kept me from buying many and many a thing I should have been as eager as before to secure."

"Now you will refuse to believe me, now, when I tell you that I have saved in six months nearly \$100. It is a solemn fact, though, and by Christmas I think I shall have saved about \$150. My salary is \$250 a year, and I have been for two years past, and I am really ashamed to say that never until I adopted this dime-saving method have I saved any money. My wife and I are delighted with it, and I think I see my way to saving \$1,000 next year. I have determined to buy a house and live with dimes, and to become a wholesome example to my boy. If I should live until he becomes a young man, and an confident that I shall never cease adorning him to save his dimes."

"Now," said the gentleman's wife, "you need not think that he is the only member of the firm that does any dime-saving. If you knew what a walker I had become through my unwillingness to part with a dime, you would open your eyes in wonder. Often and often I have walked home from Fourth street at night, carrying a house and full with dimes, and to become a wholesome example to my boy. If I should live until he becomes a young man, and an confident that I shall never cease adorning him to save his dimes."

"Several of the boys started in with me," said a young gentleman who told me in talking with the reporter about the dime habit, "and I don't suppose any of us intended to keep the thing up, or to do any thing more than try it for a day or two, just for the fun of the thing. The practice of self-denial is a mighty enjoyable thing, though, if you can see yourself prospering at so much a denial. I never earned much for money, but this dime business has made a man of me out of me. But I was going to tell you about how I profited by it."

"When I adopted the practice I had

four silver dollars in my pocket, a half-dollar, a quarter, a dime and a nickel. The dime I took out of my trousers' pocket and put into a vest pocket. The nickel I paid for street-car fare, the quarter I handed to a newsboy on the car for a paper. The boy returned me two dimes. These went into the vest pocket. The half-dollar I handed at noon to the cashier at the restaurant where I took a thirty-cent lunch, and I received two dimes in change. Fifty cents put away. I should have bought a cigar ordinarily, but I was fifty cents behind, and felt I had to save to make my money hold out for necessities. In the evening I handed one of the dollars to the conductor in the car going home, and may I lie hung if he didn't return me eight dimes and three nickels in change."

"I am sure I have believed the thing possible if it had not happened as it did, and as it was it nearly paralyzed me. I put the eighty cents away with the fifty, and instead of going down town that evening, as I intended, I stayed at home and talked with the old lady. I saw that I had lost the habit. I spent one of the nickels for car fare in the morning, took a ten-cent lunch with the other two, and walked home in the evening. That evening I again stayed in the house. Well, by good management I made that money last night as long as it lasted. I had not had not acquired the dime habit, and found myself \$2.20 ahead on the five dollars, or nearly five dollars, I started out with. The proportion in other allowances has not been so great, but it has still been so large that I found myself away ahead on the month. "When we all came to the forenoon, we discovered that we had saved enough money to pay all the small debts we had out. I have kept the practice up, although the others, I believe, have abandoned it. I find myself not only better off in purse as a result of it, but in habits as well. I have lost the notion of the old folks, who have taken a renewed interest in me since I began saving my money."

Many experiences similar to those related above were told, but none exceeded in interest the following, which was given by a young lady as happening to two young people she knew. They were a young couple who were very much in love:

"Her father was very much opposed to the idea of their marrying," said the reporter's fair informant, "declaring that she was not good enough to marry a clerk, who might never be anything better. One night the gentleman took the lady to the exposition. After the turning down of the lights they reached a cable car. She lives on Vandeventer avenue. When the conductor came aboard to tell the young man that the latter felt in his pockets, blushed crimson, and then, turning to the lady, asked her if she had any change in her purse. She replied that she had forgotten to take her purse. He asked the conductor to stop at the car, and smilingly requested his love to wait for him. The conductor looked surprised, but let them off, as they were not more than a block and a half then from the exposition building."

No sooner were they in the street than the gentleman offered an explanation of his conduct. He told his companion that he never spent a dime, and that much to his surprise he found when asked for his fare by the conductor that he had nothing in his pocket but dimes. Rather than break his resolution not to part with a single dime under any circumstances he took the liberty of requesting the lady to lend him some change, and when she had none to ask her to walk home. They were both very much willing to walk to and fro, I fancy, and enjoyed that long stretch to the station. But it was very hard when the young lady was admitted to her home, and she found her parents awaiting her both a little bit alarmed at her long absence."

"After the departure of her companion the lady explained his mishap and did so so nicely with so much grace of her own that her father changed his opinion of him at once. He said that a young fellow who would save money at that price would get along in life without a guardian, and he determined to do all in his power to show friendship and respect to her. The young people are engaged, of course, and the young man stands better with his proposed paternalism than any one in the city."

All of which goes to show that it is a good thing to save your dimes. It will cost you a good many sacrifices, but it will save you the resolution to part not with the little silver ten-cent pieces and you will find yourself ahead in every respect.—*St. Louis Republican.*

"—Darringer. I hear that some robbers broke into your house last night. What did they steal?" "Nothing. Broke in. They didn't get further than the vestibule. My son came home at midnight and they ran. Well, yes; they did steal several things."

"What?" "The house-dog, a spring-gun I had set for them and the burglar-alarm."—*Harper's Bazar.*

TEMPERANCE.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

"Far Down Thy Depths, Champagne."

Fill high your bowl with fruit on;
With tankards let your hearts be bowed!
If strychnia gives relief to toll,
Let strychnia's generous juice abound!
With oils of stink and stink perfume,
Or anointed atoms brew;
And fill your arteries, hearts and veins
With vice—and induce good sleep.

Ab! fragrant fume of kerosene!
Bewitching bowl of Prussian blue!
Who would not cool his parching throat
With such a bright, sparkling dew?
Stronger than aught that wreathed the frame
Or shook the mighty brain of Burns:
Surely, you'll not our heads flame,
When'er his fatal day returns!

Bring on the beer! Fresh cognac foam,
With alum mixed in powder fine:
How could my foolish fancy roam
In search of whiter froth than thine?
Three Indian boys' essence appear
Through silver waffles, sparkling clear,
Berumbis dull care, strikes feeling dead,
And narcotics shame and fear!

Far down thy bubbling depths, champagne,
Drown thy honor, love and beauty here!
They fought! they fought! in vain!
Shout me, then, more dry and dead!
Beware of lead!
To try to drink and pass—and tell
What tortures in thy bowels dwell!

Anticipate the times of hell,
Then drink, boys! Drink! We never can
Drink younger—and we never will
Deem—or such resembling man—
While poisoners have the power to kill!
Ames! From frenzy's scream of mirth,
To maudlin sorrow's drunken roar!
Let's raise their heads above the earth,
And not to be surprised to die!

—George W. Brown, in N. Y. Graphic.

A DEATH BLOW.

The Supreme Court and the Saloon.—The Power and Majesty of the Law—Supreme Authority from Which There is No Appeal.

Saloon reeks under the terrific blow dealt by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Kansas cases. It reels to and fro and staggers like a drunken man, and is at its wit's end. Its swagger is for the moment gone. Its loud, boastful tones have fallen to a hoarse whisper, and the impetuous challenge to the American people has lost its defiant ring. The power and majesty of law which it has so often scorned, inspire it with an awe it never felt before. It has made its final appeal and has found that there is no way of escape for it from the mighty grip of law. It may now declare it a nuisance and proceed to abate it, and it has no remedy except in rebellion. Every phase of the saloon—the brewery, the distillery, the grocery, is subject to the exercise of this sovereign power; and the saloon, as a business, is a nuisance, and the retail of intoxicants may be as rigorously suppressed as any form of nuisance deemed detrimental to health or morals.

The decision of the Supreme Court declares that compensation for damage to property can be exacted from the State when the manufacture and sale of intoxicants are prohibited. This is the great point decided. Every man, henceforth, who enters into, or continues in, the business of making or selling intoxicants in any State, owes to the State a certain sum of money at any time, either by legislative enactment or constitutional provision, be declared a nuisance and be suppressed as in Maine and other States. It is in effect a notice to every brewer and distiller, and dealer, that he must be prepared to give, when called upon, whenever his State demands him to. Formal action by the popular voice or by legislative process outlaws his business, and turns the criminal machinery of the State against him. The moral force of this fact is irresistible. It will crush the saloon, wherever it was crushed. The supreme interpreter of our Supreme Law has given us this mighty weapon of warfare. Let us wield it with all our power.

The decision has robbed the saloon of a strong hope. It "annihilates at once and forever," says the *St. Louis Anzeiger des Westens*, all hope of protection against the suppression by individual States of the liquor traffic, and "extinguishes irrevocably" all expectations of indemnity. It is "not only a heavy blow to the business interests directly concerned, but it is the Battle of Gettysburg for the cause of the brewers. The supreme interpreter of our Supreme Law has given us this mighty weapon of warfare. Let us wield it with all our power."

The contest is narrowed down and simplified by this decision. The saloon, with its whole business in effect, delivered into the hands of the people, is left to do what they will with it. They may support it or they may tolerate it; they may cripple it or they may destroy it. Their right to deal with it is henceforth unquestioned.

The lessons for Temperance men are these: 1st. Be of good cheer. Let this

victory inspire you with larger hope and with greater courage. Make the most of it, both for the help of your own cause and the hindrance of that of the saloon. 2d. Do all that is possible to educate and strengthen public sentiment against the saloon. This extremely important work may be pushed by manifold processes. Combine wherever you can and as far as you can for the good of the cause. Combine to cripple as well as to destroy, combine in ward and village and town, as well as in county and State. Combine in legal action, in Legislative work, in political endeavor, in social work, and in religious and other organized movements tending to restrict and save from the curse. 4th. Do not drive those who do not agree with you in methods into the ranks of the enemy. There are some phases of the conflict into which they can be used. Make them allies in the educational work. If they can go further, in the effort to rescue and reform, if they will not oppose license. 5th. Shut up a saloon wherever you can. Bring every provision of existing laws to bear against the business, and by using all the best methods, all advantages, you will steadily gain on the enemy as in the end rout and overcome him.

The victory is with us; for the Supreme being and the Supreme Court are on our side, and against the saloon, and from those who have no appeal.—*N. Y. Independent.*

An Archbishop's Views.

The Archbishop of Tuam was present at a recent meeting of the Temperance Sociality, Castlebar. In the course of an address, his Grace, speaking of patriotism, said it was the expression of the great virtue of charity, as applied to all mankind, and its specific application to men of our own race and country. What could promote the cause of Ireland more than Temperance. He did not believe that there was any thing more important than the moral importance than the great virtue of Temperance and total abstinence. They would know those who were enrolled under the banner of Temperance. On the other hand the man or the woman who indulged in excess in intoxicating drink would be easily discernible. Did such persons discharge the duties of religion? Did they frequent the Sacraments? Did they join the religious associations? No, relations between God and man can never be where there is drink—no prayer of the drunkard could be heard. As well might the drunkard kneel down to pray as a drunken man or a drunken woman, and expect that God would hear them. If any member of a family drank, neither peace nor prosperity nor happiness could exist in that family. They would find all the cardinal virtues of the Christian religion, Temperance, no justice; there was too little money to expend on this wretched habit; but if the drunkard had not money he would get the drink by some means. He was not just, for he would not pay his debts. He would not discharge any of his duties; he would not, said the archbishop, discharge theirs.—*Irish World.*

Drinking Farms.

The *Flourman*, in a characteristic way, tells how men "drink farms." "My homeless friend with the chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in that toddy glass of gin, let me give you a fact to wash it down with. You say you have for years longed for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get enough money together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For several years you have been drinking a good improved farm at the rate of one hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains forty-three thousand five hundred and sixty square feet. Estimating, for convenience sake, the lands at forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents per acre, you will see that brings the land to just one mill per square foot, one cent for ten square feet. Now pour the fiery dose, and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry-patch. Call in five of your friends and let them drink with you five hundred foot garden. Get on a prolonged spree some day, and see how long a time it requires to swallow a pasture large enough to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there's dirt in it—one hundred square feet of good, rich dirt, worth forty-three dollars and fifty-six cents per acre."

Oh Monk!—Ragged Social Philosopher (laying a dime on the bar)—"The rich are getting richer and the poor poorer." Wealthy Saloonkeeper (dropping the dime into the drawer)—"Yes, that's so."—*Omakia World.*

The *First Journal*, of Paris, winds up an article on "The Day of Workmen" with the admirable comment: "Happy the country where the drinking bar has completely disappeared."

This new Belgian liquor law makes it illegal to give credit for drink.

HAZEL GREEN HERALD.
Subscription, - \$1 a Year,
Money to Accompany the Name.
SPENCER COOPER, : : : EDITOR.
HAZEL GREEN, KY.:
FRIDAY, : January 27, 1888.
DEMOCRATIC TICKET
For Sheriff—J. C. HANKS.
Election Monday, August 6, 1888.

The Carlisle News, volume one number one, has reached us. It is a neat seven column folio, well filled with general and local news, and bids fair to prove a strong competitor of the Mercury for public patronage. It is published by the News Publishing Co., at \$1.00 a year.

Hon. JAMES H. MULLIGAN will be a candidate for Congress from this district, the next term. He is a brainy man, a brilliant orator, and will make a rattling race. What a field there will be, when the local talents BRICKNORRIDGE, OWEN, SETTLE, CLAY and MULLIGAN face the starter.—Drummer.

Hon. HENRY D. McLENNY, being asked for his views in regard to a reapportionment of the State into Congressional districts, said: "As a matter of policy and of fairness, the Democratic party having made these districts six years ago, should now stand by them for four years to come." Mr. McLENNY might have added that if the Democrats of the Third district would stop quarreling among themselves, they could elect one of their number to Congress without asking Legislative assistance.—Courier Journal.

The word "Inertive" appears to have suddenly struck the fancy of innumerable newspaper writers, and it is having a great run. No business or office is now gainful or profitable; everything is "Inertive." Writers who haven't a cent in their pockets use the word as freely as the wealthiest. Courier Journal.

And, why not, madam? It looks like the poverty-stricken penny-a-liner should naturally be the one to luxuriate in words like "Inertive," on the principle that it is gratifying to a hungry man to gaze upon the photograph of a potato. People with means in their pockets may enjoy the substance; and it seems only small charity for those without to be allowed the enjoyment of the shadow.

It is said that the bill to repeal the law under which the Board of Equalization is organized will receive twenty votes in the Senate when it comes up for final action, the opposition to the Board being distributed throughout the State.—Courier Journal.

The above bill has been a disappointment to the blue-grass blods in that it has in many cases brought their property up to something like its value, and they now wish to abolish it. It was passed at the instance, we believe, of Hon. ROBERT HARRIS, and in the interest of that section he represented, but in the hands of conscientious men it operated favorably to the mountains, and therefore must be legislated out of existence. So it is with all measures that are of material benefit to our section.

The House at Frankfort has voted to seat JONES from Jessamine, and DAVIDSON from Lincoln. Its action in the former case reflects no credit on the Democratic party. Democrats who know the facts in the case should never recognize such high handed frauds as were perpetrated at the Plaquemine precinct.

It is possible that there was not a single Democratic Representative at Frankfort who had the moral courage to stand up and denounce the infamous fraud by which JONES was elected? If this kind of work is to be continued, farewell to Democratic ascendancy in Kentucky. Any one who was surprised at the large Republican vote last year will certainly be dumfounded next August.—Richmond Register, Dec.

The HAZEL GREEN HERALD has been giving the many readers some good articles on the resources of our mountains, and we are glad to see so much effort on the part of our brother mountain editor.—Spencer Cooper. Too much can't be said in this direction. The enthusiasm given the mountains people by the HAZEL is true, and can not be improved upon.

All laudable, laudatory language used by the press in extolling the resources of the mountains of Eastern Kentucky will doubly repay us.

With the extension of the K. & S. A. road and the K. U. road, our mountains must be the center of wealth and enterprise. No section in the world will equal it in quality, quantity and variety in the productions of nature to attract capital.

All that is needed is capital and skill to start the machinery of the boom,

when future rumblings may now be heard.

Go it, Spencer, we are with you.—Frenchburg Courier.

If you will stick to us long enough, and we can both hold our faithful to the end, will make Eastern Kentucky the Eldorado of the world and to bloom as a green bay tree. But, to do so we ought to, and must, have the support of every energetic, wide-awake man in the mountains.

We publish elsewhere an account of a meeting held at West Liberty on Monday in the interest of the development of Morgan county through railroads, and judging from the tenor of the proceedings and the talk of Judge W. W. Cox, who was here Wednesday to see his mother, the meeting was a very enthusiastic gathering. Men of property were largely interested in the success of the meeting, and not afraid of the mite of tax it will cost them to further the project, went into it heart and hand. Judge Cox thinks there is every prospect for a railroad to West Liberty, and to the end that it may be assured says the county of Morgan will vote \$100,000 to the first road that runs to the county seat. He says there was never a more enthusiastic meeting held in Morgan county than the one on court day, and that the majority of those present were in favor of a tax for a railroad.

Read The Death Roll

Which the bills of mortality of our large city may be fitly designated, and you will find that renal and vesical maladies, that is to say, those that affect the kidneys or bladder, have a remarkable prominence—we had almost said—prevalence. Bright's disease and diabetes in the chronic stage are rarely cured, and gravel, catarrh of the bladder and neuritis, also among. Yet, at the outset, when the trouble merely amounts to inactivity of the organs involved, the danger may be avoided by that pleasant renal tonic and diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which imparts the requisite amount of tone to the organs, without over-excitement, and the need of which is convenient, and involves no elaborate preparation. As a preventive, a natural concomitant of renal complaints, and debility, which they invariably produce, are remedied by it. Such are constipation, neuralgia, rheumatism and nervous ailments.

More Trouble Expected.

A Mount Vernon (Ky.) special to the Cincinnati Enquirer, Jan. 15th, says: Circuit Court here will adjourn tonight or tomorrow. Without the numbers committed in this county within the past two months, not a case has come to trial, and no disposition has been shown to bring important matters to a focus. Judge Morrow today appointed a Commissioner to select jurors for next term, and the completion of the same indicates that another adjournment will result in Berea, which is backed officially. The release of Laewell is a certain indication of open war in a short time. Your correspondent has talked with both interested and disinterested parties, and all agree that more blood is bound to flow, and the bill may be opened at any moment, and when it starts again it is doubtful if the conservative can stop it. The people deplore the thought that militia will be required in our midst, but prospects point to that end.

The case of the State against Smith for killing Garret Bell in 1883 was continued on account of the absence of witnesses. James Spivy, who shot Bell at Lexington in 1882, and who forfeited his bond, was captured in Alabama and brought here for trial. He was today released on a new bond and the case continued.

In Brief, And To The Point.

Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Green's food, tough food, sloppy food, had cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics. But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people as healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember—No impurities without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

Wife Circuit Court.

J. G. TRIMBLE

vs.

A. J. COX.

Notices.

All persons interested in the settlement of the estate of A. J. Cox, deceased, will take notice that I will begin my sittings at THE HERALD office in Hazel Green, Ky., on Friday, February 3rd, 1888, for the purpose of admitting all claims against said estate, and transacting such other business connected therewith, as ordered by Court, and will continue from day to day until the business is completed. H. C. HENDERSON. M. C. W. C. C.

THE HERALD and the Weekly Circulator Enquirer, one year for only \$2.00. It strikes us that this is the best combination yet made, and if it is so on the mountain, send us \$2.00 in cash and you will get both papers for twelve months.

GRAND OPENING

For Fall and Winter Requisites!

AT S. M. BRAUN'S FAMOUS NEW STORE!

MOUNT STERLING, KY.

New Goods!
Low Prices!

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
COLORED DRESS GOODS,
PLAIN PLAIN,
STRIPT TRIMMINGS, all colors,
ELEGANT LINENS,
LADIES' AND MISSES'
NEW MARKETS and CLOAKS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
FLANNELS, all prices and all
qualities.
SHAWLS,
SUITS, BLANKETS,
JERSEYS, ETC.

Unusual inducements in every department in my immense establishment. After spending several days in the markets for merchandise, at prices that touch every pocket and catch every eye, I am prepared to show you goods and prices that are without precedent in this city. My reputation as the leader of low prices shall be unrivaled this coming winter, as every department is filled with new goods, and at prices that will sell them.

UNDERWEAR.

I am starting this season with over 1,000 dozen of all the staple and standard makes of Merino, Cashmere, Camo's Hair, etc., and will retail single garments for ladies, men and children for less than other and smaller dealers in this town have to pay jobbers for some quality.

New Goods!
Low Prices!

CLOTHING, FINE SUITS
OVERCOATS,
ENGLISH MELTONS,
DIAGONALS, WORSTEDS,
and CORKSWEET SUITS,
Hand-Made BOOTS & SHOES,
Of all descriptions,
MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S
CASHMERE,
HATS and CAPS
OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS and VALISES,
COMPANIONS,
ETC., ETC.

New Goods!
Low Prices!

New Goods!
Low Prices!

I WANT YOUR PATRONAGE!



BALDRIDGE-HOGAN SAW CO.
Manufacturers of Best English Steel Circular and Long

SAWS

Also Dealers in Files, Gimmors, Swages, Emery Wheels, LEATHER and CUM BELTING.
Our Circular Saws stand at the head of the market on their merits in workmanship, toughness and efficiency of temper and quality of steel. Also a full line of French Hand Saws in stock of our own importation.
LARGE CIRCULAR SAWS A SPECIALTY.
Work fully warranted and at Rock Bottom Prices. Send for Price List with Best Discounts.
7 Vine and 861 Water Streets, CINCINNATI, O.
All orders sent to J. T. & F. Day, Hazel Green, Ky., for new work, or sent for repair, will be promptly forwarded to us, and will have our best attention. M414

J. TAYLOR DAY. FLOYD DAY. KELLY B. DAY.

J. T. DAY & CO.

HAZEL GREEN, KENTUCKY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Largest Stock. Lowest Prices.

Heavy invoices arriving daily, and stacks upon stacks of goods to meet every department of trade.

Live Stock, Country Produce and School Claims received in trade on notes, accounts or merchandise.

J. T. & F. DAY.

A Young Wife Said to her Husband,

"My dear, I dreamed last night that you were an Angel. What is that a sign of?"

"A foul stomach," was his apologetic answer. People who have no such pleasant night visions, and awake feeling as though they had had no rest—nerves all unstrung, wondering "What on earth is the matter with me?" would better take some simple treatment in TIME. Persons will neglect themselves, and put off treatment until their health is gone.

What would you think of the authorities of a great city with its miles of sewerage to take away the filthy accumulations of streets and alleys allowing the sewerage to "choke up" and spread contagion and poisonous gases from decaying refuse to blight that city by disease? Yet your course is just as F.W. LEE. The human body is well provided with all that is necessary to carrying off the "unclean," and you allow it accumulate and decompose, bringing all manner of filth to the flesh. An old Chinese proverb is, "Keep your feet warm, your head cool and your bowels open." Make a memorandum of this and try it, and if you don't keep well there is no truth in the world.

CALVERT'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Will do the business for you. Sold and guaranteed by F. & F. DAY, Hazel Green, Ky., J. M. PURATT & BRO., Ezel, Ky., J. N. VAUGHN, Campbell, Ky., And all General Stores in Eastern Kentucky

NEW, FRESH AND CLEAN GOODS.

I am now receiving New Goods, and my stock of General Merchandise is now complete, consisting of Dry Goods, Notions, Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps; Queensware, Hardware, Groceries, Drugs, Saddlery, and a variety of articles too numerous and too tedious to mention.

I propose to sell them Cheaper for Spot Cash than ever before known in this market.

Call on me, and you can Save Big Money. I'll divide profits with you.

C. B. SWANGO.

C. W. HOWE

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

KENTUCKY WHISKIES

and Mountain Brandy,

Main Street, : : : MT. STERLING, KY.

ATTENTION TO DETAILS.

Why Some Farmers Fail Where Others Are Successful.

Many persons meet with very poor success in farming, not because they do any thing that is radically wrong, but for the reason that they do scarcely any thing quite right. Most of their neighbors have good crops, while the crops they generally produce are very poor. They wonder at this, because they practice substantially the same methods. They have similar land, own the same kinds of farming implements, plow, plant and sow at about the same time, and follow the same general plan in cultivating. Still at the harvest the crops on their neighbors' land are much better than theirs. Their potatoes are larger, much finer and more numerous. Their ears of corn are longer and better filled. Their neighbors' beans do not need to be sorted by hand before they are taken to market. They are of nearly uniform size, and a bushel of them contains scarcely any bad specimens. Their neighbors' small grain of all kinds is ordinarily good enough for seed. Their pumpkins are large, their squashes get ripe, their melons are sweet and their cabbage-heads are firm.

Close attention to all the details of preparing land, of the time and manner of planting and sowing, and of the mode of culture is the cause of the success of their neighbors who rarely ever fail to have excellent crops. Paying small attention to little things is the cause of their own failure. A break in a furrow leaves some land in so poor a condition that it will not produce grain, and the seed that is sown on it will be lost. Mowing land when it is so wet that water can be pressed out of it as from a sponge will insure a poor crop. When planted land contains so many weeds and cornstalks that they are constantly collecting before the teeth of a harrow or the points of a grain-drill these implements can not do good work. This vegetable rubbish must be burned or buried before the preparation of the soil for seedling will be very difficult, and the chances are that it will be imperfect. Much rubbish on the surface of the soil generally prevents it from being suitably prepared for planting and sowing, and this faulty preparation results in poor crops.

Many farmers are very careless about the time of planting and sowing. They know that a delay of a week in sowing grain will be likely to lessen the yield by several bushels to the acre, but they get behind with their work, sow their wheat and oats late, expect a small crop, and are consequently disappointed. In planting corn they are careless about the number of grains in each hill. They find when it is too late to replant that there are not enough stalks to insure a large crop. In some hills there are none, and in others there are too many. A large crop of corn can not be produced in a field when the stand is uneven. Every hill should have its full quota of stalks, and no more than can mature. What are called "missing hills" reduce the corn crop, but they do not lessen the risk of cultivation. Too much or too little seed may be the cause of failure in the potato field. The yield of potatoes in the West is generally small and the cause may often be found in the careless way in which they are planted and cultivated. Little attention is given to details of cutting the seed, preparing the land, dropping, covering or hoeing.

If manufacturers gave no more attention to details than farmers do no one would buy the articles they turn out. They do not expect to produce a good article without giving very close attention to many little things. A knife blade is not tempered by simply keeping it in a fire an indefinite time and then plunging it in water or oil till it becomes cool enough to handle. Should a cabinet-maker be as careless about little things as most farmers are he would have no sale for his wares. A florist generally succeeds in producing flowers out of season because he gives great attention to details. He is more likely to have a supply of roses in January than the farmer is to have them in June, though the latter may have a large number of bushes in his garden. The florist examines every one of his bushes every week, supplies them with proper fertilizers, keeps the air of the greenhouse at the right temperature, and is diligent in supplying roses with as great certainty as the manufacturer is the articles he makes. Close attention to details enables a florist to have a crop of flowers to dispose of every week in the year.

Market gardeners seldom fail in raising good crops of vegetables, though farmers fail in producing them about as often as they succeed. The former are painstaking in all their gardening operations. They use the best fertilizers and employ them very liberally. They use the spade and rake as well as the plow and harrow in preparing their ground. They sow each kind of seed at the proper time. They thin the plants by hand and use the hoe among them while they are small. They resort to transplantation

when it becomes necessary, and ordinarily have no ground that is not occupied by growing plants. Farmers often fail in producing a supply of garden vegetables for their own families. Only in very favorable seasons do they have a liberal quantity of the more common vegetables. The market gardeners are not at all surprised at this. He notices how careless the average farmer is in preparing his soil to produce plants that are somewhat delicate; how he plants the seed of onions, beets and cucumbers at the same time, and how he is likely to neglect his garden for weeks in succession. He has learned from books and in the school of experience that success in vegetable gardening depends almost entirely on giving very close attention to little things.

A farmer is often tempted when he obtains a new variety of potatoes or corn at a high price to test what virtue there is in doing every thing as well as he knows how to do it. The result is generally a most extraordinary yield. Still he is likely to attribute his success to the improved seed and not to the improved culture. Subsequently he learns that some very old varieties will produce quite as liberally as the new ones if as much care is taken in their culture. In the West we have too much machine farming. We rely too much on the work done by implements drawn by horses. We pay too little attention to details. We have too frequent failures in producing field and garden crops. Many of the failures were preventable. The neglect to do some little thing at the right time prevented the production of an excellent crop. Heavy yields will be the rule and not the exception when farmers pay as much attention to details as manufacturers, florists and market gardeners are obliged to pay in order to meet with success.—Chicago Times.

EDUCATION OF HORSES.

A Well-Known Stock-Breeder Explains His Successful Method.

The greatest stock farm on Long Island is owned by J. H. Shultz. He recently told a reporter how young horses should be trained. He said that great many valuable horses are spoiled because they are not thoroughly broken. Too much reliance is placed on the strength of the reins and not enough time devoted to education. When I bought Lady Pritchard she was known to me by her name. She was a walk, and she could not do that properly, and the other was to trot at top speed. The moment you started her up a little she was off like a rocket. The first step was to teach her to stand, stop promptly, or to back up when told to do so. I taught her to walk. At first, half a dozen steps was as far as she would go as I wanted her. After a time she would walk a block, then two blocks. The next move was a jog. This was much more difficult than the others, as she considered a request for a stiff jog was the signal for a burst of speed. However, by checking her whenever she stepped over the limit, she soon learned what was wanted. Speeding was the last lesson, and what was the result? Why, she could pull me at a twenty clip, and I could hold her with one hand. A word or a light pressure on the bit was all that she required to check or increase her speed. I had a complete control over her, and afterwards drove her a mile in 2:18. There are just four letters in a horse's alphabet—A, B, C, D. A is equivalent to stand, B means walk, C corresponds with trot and D extreme speed. Any horse can be taught the first three. The four letters stand for the four stages Lady Pritchard passed through before I made a perfect harness mare of her, and they also stand for the four periods of every colt's education that is bred at Parkville. There is very little difference between educating colts and people, when you look into it closely. All my yearlings are taught to stand, back and know what the bit and harness are for. After a week of that kind of work they are harnessed and walked. As soon as they have shown that they are perfectly at home in the harness and respond promptly to the lightest pressure of the bit they are hitched to a cart. The walking is continued. A stiff jog, which is all that will be asked of them this year, is the next step. The two-year-olds are treated exactly in the same manner.—Albany (N. Y.) Journal.

—Cheap Rolls.—Take cold mush (corn meal or hominy), and knead into enough Graham flour to form a dough, just stiff enough to handle with flour; make into rolls three or four inches long and nearly an inch thick, then bake in a hot oven from thirty to forty minutes. They are best when eaten warm.—Detroit Free Press.

—The large pipe that was found on Short Mountain, Tenn., last week is said to weigh nearly forty pounds and it has the appearance of being made out of Tennessee marble. It is supposed to be a "cainnet of peace" used by the Indians in the long ago.

WOMAN'S POSITION.

She Is Learning to Trust More to Her Own Capabilities.

From whatever cause, women manifest an increasing determination to find happiness and to cultivate it for its own sake, to discover what is possible in life for them individually, which will bring interest, work, and, therefore, enjoyment. They trust more to their own choice, and consult their own individual capabilities. Marriage, which is not for all women, is none the less, rather than more, desirable, as it is ceasing to be the only goal for girlhood. New resources are at hand and eagerly sought. Fresh possibilities are born, and in a widening horizon a wholesome and more hopeful spirit is awakened. The work-women of our large cities are those on whom all burdens rest most heavily, to whom most of the advantages of change come last, but they are also stirred by the movement that is passing over other women, and may soon give it great impetus. The higher class of women, who before seemed isolated in their superiority, are eager to use their faculties. With an increasing number, a life of pleasure is losing its importance, and with all there is a craving after the happiness which is "the work of our own hands." But it is in the middle class that the greatest change is taking place; there, not only the excellent education attainable by them, but the consideration of health and enjoyment put into the scale, weighs heavily, and is working little short of a miracle. A Nonconformist minister, who had been engaged in this class for many years in London, described the present type of girl as altogether different to that he remembered forty years ago, owing to her finer physical and mental qualities.

A good illustration of this is to be found by comparison of the education and the places where such girls received it formerly, with what they now receive and the circumstances that at present surround it. Then, education for the middle-class consisted chiefly of training in the performance of certain tasks, shunning the secular studies after which they were called. If the education were more real, which occasionally was the case, it was still difficult to find any girl's school in which the first requirements of health were entertained. Air and exercise were not considered, and the little if any importance, and this became common-sense did not preside, and the ideas of happiness and enjoyment were not considered with regard to the education of girls. We may still have too much to learn and much to forget in these matters, but any one of the high schools for girls can testify to the fortunate change of opinion. This has only taken place since happiness has been considered the right of girls as much as of boys.

Women, whose work lies among women, are becoming aware of another, but equally affecting, and likely to affect yet more largely, the position of woman. A "solidarity" is springing up among the mass of women, creating a new tie between those of different classes. (No longer is it only a religious impulse, but a direct appeal to the ethics of woman for woman. It is no longer only gratitude or self-interest that breathes the response from woman to woman. Some new spring of feeling attracts women of all classes to each other. One has been an excellent teacher, which have compelled to establish the present position of woman remains for notice here. Its results are vividly before us, but in point of time it is old as the subject to which it belongs. If other influences have worked with silently, but with an equal force, the great visionaries have been the forces of possession, indeed. It is dignified in that struggle, or rather scramble, for life which civilization, notwithstanding her milder moods, has pressed and does press upon woman.—Woman's World.

IMITATION JEWELS.

A New Danger by Which Possessors of Costly Gems Are Menaced.

"Possessors of rare or unusually valuable gems," said a well-known gentleman yesterday, "are menaced with all sorts of dangers to their treasures. One of the most serious is the price of possession, indeed. It is dignified in that struggle, or rather scramble, for life which civilization, notwithstanding her milder moods, has pressed and does press upon woman.—Woman's World.

—One of my engagement gifts to my wife was a ring which had been the betrothal-ring in my family for generations. It is an opal, probably the finest of its size in this city, surrounded by diamonds. Originally there were fifteen diamonds of the first water. Some years ago, the setting began to show signs of age, and my wife left the ring at one of the foremost of the Broadway jewelers' stores in this city. In a few days the ring was returned, and the assurance was given her that the original holding the diamonds in place

had all been strengthened, and that the ring would last indefinitely.

"Recently she determined to have the ring reset in a more modern fashion. We went away for the summer, leaving the ring at a well-known jeweler's. Soon afterwards my wife received the ring, and the jeweler told her that only thirteen of the diamonds were available for resetting, as the other two were very clever imitations. To verify the statement, the jeweler forwarded the two bogus diamonds by express to us. They were certainly the best counterfeits that I ever saw."

"So, it seems, the newest of all dangers to diamonds is the dishonesty of diamond setters. Of course, the great majority of diamond setters are unquestionably honest. It is a class of workmen, like diamond cutters and polishers, famous the world over for honesty. Still, they will set a stone into an old. Butlers in private families, especially in England, where they have access to stores of plate and jewels that are often of fabulous value, are a conspicuously trustworthy class; yet here in New York only a short time ago a jeweler who had made the rounds of some of the best families was detected in changing the superb diamonds in his mistress' earrings for trumpery glass. He was by trade a diamond setter, and who can tell how many gems he exchanged for paste when he was working at his trade?"—N. Y. Sun.

NEW FASHIONS.

The Latest Novelties in Silk Fabrics and Parisian Reception Gowns.

The new "China" silk of American manufacture are soft, glossy, very pliable and of fine build. They are sold in various shades of fashionable colors—new gold, pale golden terra-cotta, apple, moss and abstin green, several distinct shades of red, bright and deep orange, golden bronze, etc. These silks are shown in patterns of great variety and are in special request for tea gowns, bridesmaids' dresses and for full-dress evening wear, combined with velvet or colored silk laces and nets. The silks are also in great use in fancy work and for house decorations. Exquisite qualities in the new crests, and in special request for tea gowns, bridesmaids' dresses and for full-dress evening wear, combined with velvet or colored silk laces and nets. The silks are also in great use in fancy work and for house decorations. 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HAZEL GREEN HERALD.
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EASTERN KENTUCKY.
WHAT OUR NEIGHBORS ARE DOING.

Compiled by County Correspondents, and
Cut and Condensed from Our
Contemporaries.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Special Correspondence.]

GRASSY CREEK, Jan. 23.—We had a long letter for the dear old *HERALD* last week, but most of the letters were gathered between this point and Ezel, and we were so pressed with business we did not have time to measure the distance to see which point the subject of each item was the nearest to, and knowing that "*Herald*" was a man could see a long way we withheld our letter for fear he would kick, and, to these was but one item of it in "*Burt's* letter. Consequently the readers of *THE HERALD* which are many, missed a good letter. We wish "*Burt*" would give the news or allow us to give out the trouble of measuring the distance every time.

The board of supervisors for this county was composed of the following named persons: Wm. Webb, E. J. Webb, J. S. Nickell, Wm. Hays and Monroe Patrick. They increased the assessed value of land about \$50,000.

J. L. Johnson sold his property at this place, consisting of a dwelling garden, store house and outbuildings, to Joseph McCure for \$500. This we think is a low price, as he had good buildings.

George Cecil, formerly of Hazel Green, has moved to this place and is at work in the blacksmith shop. Mr. Cecil can do well as there is no other smith here and a large amount of work to do.

J. Z. Haney closed his school at this place last Saturday, which was well attended. Zack is a first-class gentleman, a fine scholar and will always render satisfaction in the school room.

Wm. Goodpastor and Doc Stamper bought a nice lot of hops in this neighborhood last week, this being the third lot they have bought this winter.

Samuel Darnett's wife, of color, is very low with consumption, and is not likely to recover.

Joseph McClure sold his farm, adjoining this place, to Hiram Haney for a fair price.

J. S. Wheeler sold a mule last week to John McLeod for \$103.

ON THE WING.

EZEL, Jan. 23.—Died, on last Friday evening at 7 o'clock, Effie Ann, daughter of S. D. and E. A. Goodwin. On Saturday following at half past 3 o'clock the remains were carried to the church; a few consolatory and fitting remarks were made by Rev. J. H. Venable. The relatives and friends that had assembled, after which the little body was laid in its resting place in the shadow of the church, in which she had often met in Sunday school. She was a sweet little girl, twelve years old. She had been sick about one month and unable to talk most of the time. To her many friends and relatives we are sure as the spirit that we are not as those that have no hope, for if any of Adam's race are sure of heaven, it is those of whom the poet hath said, "precious jewels of childhood."

C. D. Sallett, the new drummer for Chiles, Thompson & Co., of Mt. Sterling, was guest of the Pierat House last week, and from what we hear of him and the start he made here, he will make the commercial drum ring.

Your little riddle in last week's issue of *THE HERALD* caused some big guessing here, and the guessers conclude that a rooster can crow in this place as well as in New York.

J. P. Packer and a Mr. Kelly passed through here last week on their return from Georgia, where they had been selling horses.

A new road is being made from this place across the cliffs of Broken Leg to the settlement known as "Young Breathsitt."

Nehorn Walters and wife, from Red River, near Lee City, are visiting relatives at this place.

Drs. Kash and Pauline, of Hazel Green, were in town last week.

Rev. W. B. Lykins preached at this place last Sunday.

Reynolds—Last week, to the wife of Qardner Wages, a boy.

W. B. Lykins is on a business trip to Maytown, Illinois.

UPPER GRASSY, Jan. 23.—Dr. W. L. Goodson, recently closed a protracted meeting in this vicinity. The services were well attended and there was great interest manifested, and eleven persons professed conversion.

George Phillips, of Red River, has purchased a farm of Thurston Jones, of this community. Mr. Jones will move to Rowan county. We suppose Mr. Phillips will move to his farm. We welcome him to our midst.

Andrew Toliver recently married Miss Malissa Chaney, and will hereafter make his residence in this community. Andrew is a jolly fellow and we are glad to have him among us again.

MARRIED—On the 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Hume McNabb, of Wolfe county, to Miss Laura Toliver, of this vicinity.

Rev. E. P. Mickel will begin preaching at Bethaniam on the night of the 26th inst., and the services will be continued every Sunday.

SUNSHINE.

BREATHITT COUNTY.

Special Correspondence.]

JACKSON, Jan. 16.—In our last letter to *THE HERALD* we advertised some of our wants and necessities, which can only be purchased into us through the acts of the Legislature now in session at Frankfort. We do not like to draw on the space of your columns, but believing that the interest of a large number of your readers can be best served by counteracting an effort now being made to induce the sons of Kentucky to establish a new county composed of a part of the territory now in Breathitt, Owsley and Perry counties. Breathitt, for one, heartily opposes the consummation of an enterprise so detrimental to the interest of all save the interested few who are prompted by mercenary motives and individual aggrandizement. Encroachments have already been made upon our territory, by giving a portion of it to Knott and Wolfe counties, until we feel that we can spare no more without filing a protest.

The Breathitt county court of claims convened last Monday. Their settlement with the Sheriff totaled up a balance of \$119.75 in favor of the county. This speaks quite well for the economical and business-like management of the financial affairs of the county for the past year. When the present officials were inducted into office the county was \$2,700 in debt. She has paid the current expenses, made some improvements, at a cost of about \$400, paid \$13,100 on the new court house and now has to her credit the small little sum of \$119.75. Would another of our mountain counties can boast of such a record, we would be glad to pay her a visit, take her knitting and stay most of a day.

Another effort is being made to induce the Legislature to enact a law requiring each county to pay for its own road books. Such a measure would be attended with great injustice, as under existing laws all mountain counties pay into the treasury an amount equal to at least four times that of the cost of the records. This is paid by way of the fifty cent tax charged on all deeds, mortgages, marriage license, &c. Let those who are interested in this law tell us what disposition they propose to make of this money.

TAULBER, Jan. 21.—The Day Brothers are with us measuring logs which they have bought of different parties. I heard N. B. Day remark that he was well pleased with the logs, being much better than he expected, and I think the people are well pleased with the honest measurement Mr. Day gave them. They will get about 500 logs from Elsberrys Hays at the mouth of Clear Fork, all the nearest I ever saw in one place.

Died—On the 18th inst., Rinda Taulber, wife of John Taulber (Lee's John) she leaves two children, oldest about thirteen months old.

The school at this place is progressing finely. I hope the people will get aroused to a sense of their duty and take more interest in the cause of education.

Born—On the 19th inst., to the wife of Harrison Kibb, a girl.

Z. T. Knebel sold to J. W. Taulber one yoke of oxen for \$60.

Judge Duncan and P. D. Curry are in our vicinity taking options on land. A few of the parties giving options are, J. R. Wilson, C. L. Turrell, S. E. Taulber, Silas Taulber and Zedberry Hays. Prices from \$3 to \$4 per acre.

Succes to *THE HERALD* and all who read it.

MINERVE COUNTY.

Frenchburg Courier.]

Frenchburg is destined ere long to be the Birmingham of Kentucky. It is in the Beaver creek Valley and right on the K. & S. and has every advantage necessary to make her the king depot in the rich. Besides, our country abounds in lime minerals and the finest timber under the sun.

Mr. A. J. Alexander, of Woodford county, shipped on the 13th 700 lbs. of flour to Mr. S. V. Clark of our town for distribution to the poor people of this county. Also 400 lbs. more to Mr. Lawrence Powder for the same purpose.

Our railroad is as good as any in the States. They make two trips a day and connection with all daily trains on the C. & O. The road now only needs one thing to make it second to none—and that is a passenger coach.

We regret to learn that our efficient sheriff, Mr. John C. Day is suffering with the sore eyes.

P. T. Barnum's Own City.

Mr. P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, from the fact that his great story "My Plucky Boy Tom" has proved such an immense success in The New York Family Story Paper, has determined to present to all subscribers to that paper, while his story lasts, a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a Portfolio. This Portfolio contains illustrations of all the wild animals that will appear in his show the coming seasons. The New York Family Story Paper for four months and "Barium's" Portfolio, as this beautiful souvenir is called, will be sent to any address for the small sum of \$1.00, the regular price of the paper. This is certainly an opportunity which our readers should take advantage of. Address, Minnie's Publishing House, 24 & 26 Vandewater Street, New York.

Swango Spring Notes.

William Kash, of Missouri, has written to his father-in-law to send him *THE HERALD*. It is a popular paper and we wish it great success.

Miss Jennie Sharp, who has been quite ill for some time, is not improving.

Miss Zula Suepman of Back Creek, is visiting her grandparents, Swango.

DA. DUNK.

LEE COUNTY.

Special Correspondence.]

BEATYVILLE, Jan. 20.—There is a petition being circulated through this county praying the present Legislature to pass a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in less quantities than ten gallons. This would be a good law provided it "work," but it won't "work." They know too well how to get off up hollows and under.

J. E. Hammons, of Procter, and Miss Nannie Reins, of Booneville, were united in the holy bond of matrimony on Tuesday evening the 17th inst. Mr. Hammons is a prominent merchant, while the bride is a lovely young lady, and a niece of Col. A. H. Clark, at whose residence the ceremonies took place.

Charles Smith and C. S. Powell, of Richmond, passed through town Tuesday en route to Magoffin county. They deal largely in wild lands, that being their object. Mr. Smith has several large tracts of land in our neighboring county of Breathitt.

If there is anything in the longest pole knocking the persimmon, the editor of the *Little Acorn*, to be published at this place, has won newspaper men for him, for he is a very "longthy" human—and a good clever fellow, also.

Waiker Jamison returned from a trip down the river Tuesday. He took a large lot of boom timber to Ford for Asher Brook.

Judge G. W. Conley, of this place, returned from Campion last Friday, where he had been attending circuit court.

Prof. A. Sanders, of the Booneville Normal school, was in our midst last Saturday attending to business.

Some of the boys got a little too full of "red eyes" last Saturday and had a racket or two, but no one hurt.

A. Hobbs, of Wolfe county, was in our town a few days since. He taught school in this county last year.

Geo. Frazier, Harlin W. Ward, James Bowling and others from Booneville were in town Thursday.

L. M. Pryse went to Richmond last week, returning Wednesday. He was there on important business.

Judge John S. Mahan, of this place, was in Richmond several days during the week on business.

Miss Laura Hogg, of Booneville, was visiting Miss Abby Tyler, of this place, this week.

A. B. McGuire, a prominent citizen of Owsley county, was in town one day last week.

E. A. Welsh, of La Grange, was in Booneville several days the present week.

Died—At her home in this county a few days since old Aunt Sally Buns.

Dillard Limes, of Clark county, was here several days last week.

Charley Howe, of Mt. Sterling, was here one day this week.

There was a dance at the court house a few nights since.

NOTES.

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ASTHMA AND CATARRH REMEDY.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Having struggled 25 years, between life and death with ASTHMA or BRONCHITIS, treated by eminent physicians, and receiving no benefit, I was compelled during the last 6 years of my illness to sit on my chair day and night, gasping for breath. My sufferings were beyond description. In despair I experimented on myself by compounding roots and inhaling the medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered this WONDERFUL CURE FOR ASTHMA AND CATARRH, warranted to relieve the most stubborn case of ASTHMA in FIVE MINUTES. So that the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. Please read the following condensed extracts from neglected testimonials, all of recent date.

Oliver V. Haines, San Jose, Cal., writes: "I find this Remedy all and even more than represented. I receive instantaneous relief." E. M. Carson, A. M., Warren, Cal., writes: "Was treated by eminent physicians of this country and Germany. Tried the climate in different States—noting almost no relief like your preparation."

J. B. Phillips, P. M., Griggs, Ohio, writes: "Suffered with Asthma 40 years. Your medicine in 5 minutes does more for me than the most eminent physician did for me in three years."

H. C. Pilgrimage, Juliet Hill, writes: "Send Catarrh Remedy at once. Cannot get along without it. I find it to be the most valuable medicine I have ever tried."

We have many other hearty testimonials of cure or relief, and in order that all sufferers from Asthma, Catarrh, Hay Fever, and kindred diseases may have an opportunity of testing the value of the Remedy we will send to any address TRIAL PACKAGE FREE OF CHARGE. If your druggist fails to keep it do not permit him to sell you some worthless imitation by his representing it to be just as good, but send directly to us.

Write your name and address plainly. Address, J. ZIMMERMAN & Co., Props., Wholesale Druggists, 100 West 4th St., Ohio. Full size Box by mail \$1.00. Justly

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